

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. C. F. Moore, Editor. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1889. Terms of \$1.00 PER YEAR. Subscription, IN ADVANCE. No. 31.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, J. J. Beard.
Deputy Sheriff, J. J. Beard.
Clerk of Circuit Court, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs of Ct., C. E. Beard, Pres't, S. B. Hannah, G. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOPER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. R. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

DR. S. P. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

Prof. Smith, Principal of the Commercial College of Ky. University, Lexington, Ky., with his son, received the Gold Medal and Diploma of Honor at the World's Exposition for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. He has a list of 10,000 graduates in business, book-keeping, stenography, city, county, and State officials. His College, recognized as the Commercial, Best, Highest Reported, the advertisement of which appears in another column, numbered last year 1,000 students from 25 States, in the Business, Phonographic, Type-Setting, Penmanship, and Telegraphic Departments, preparing for a career in writing, and to hold high and honorable positions in the business world. For circulars of this college, address W. Liberty St., Lexington, Ky.

Itching Piles.
SYMPTOMS - Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching & bleeding; heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. S. W. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

Beard, in the 79th year of his age.

In the death of Joseph Beard Pocahontas county loses one of her oldest and most respected citizens, whose long and eventful life is honorably and inseparably identified with the history of the county. He was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va. on the 20th day of Sept., 1810, and removed to Pocahontas county in the year 1857. Early in life he was united in marriage to Mattie Jordan, daughter of John Jordan, Esq., with whom he happily lived till the day of his death, and who now survives him, an aged and lonely widow. As the issue of this marriage were born three children; one son, John J. Beard, the present Clerk of the Courts of Pocahontas county, and two daughters, Mrs. Isaac McNeel, and Mrs. Wm. L. McNeel, now deceased.

In the year 1883 Mr. Beard made a profession of religion and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1844 when the division came, Joseph Beard without hesitation cast his lot with the M. E. Church, South.

His life was marked with unusual energy and activity, but in no enterprise was this more manifest than in his labors for his Church. He was not a religious enthusiast, nor specially demonstrative, but unceasingly gave those better and more substantial evidences of a firm and abiding faith in Christ and his church. In the prosecution of church work of every kind, he was always ready to do his part, and never slow to suggest to others their duty when the occasion demanded. He was a man of firm convictions and decided opinions; yet ever maintained a liberal respect for the belief of others. There never lived a more sincere man; deceit had no place in the make up of his character. Indeed his habit of telling the truth plainly, and his outspoken candor in commending the good and reproving evil sometimes falsified those who were not well acquainted with him to think him in some matters a harsh man, but he was not so; underneath the surface of solid belief and rigid candor was hidden a heart as tender as the heart of a child, the sympathies of which responded to the gentlest touch. His generosity and hospitality were proverbial, the friend and the stranger were ever his welcome guests, nor did he ever weary sharing the comforts of his home with as many as chose to partake them. He was possessed of a peculiarly happy nature; disappointment nor calamity could never abate for any time his cheerful spirit. It was his rule to always do his best and to be satisfied with the result.

He will long and widely be missed. He was affectionate and indulgent toward his kindred, and true in his friendship. He was a good and useful citizen, ever ready to contribute in any manner to the good of his country. But what of all will be missed by his church, whose interests were first in his heart. His life is ended, but he will long and widely be missed.

Behorning Cattle.

My former article on the above subject seems to have excited one writer to, not only notice it, but to suggest two more very important improvements in the comfort safety and good appearance of other domestic animals. Such as the denosing of hogs and deheeling mules. Nothing can be plainer than the duty, if not the obligation of the proposer of these two improvements to enlighten the world by making a practical proof on his own case of

these highly desired improvements. The genius that prompted the suggestion ought to be equal to the execution or invention of plan of operation. I am still in favor of dehorning cattle and have practical proofs to show its merits every day. I have just learned from a reliable source that my friend Dick Edmonson, of Kansas has removed the horns from 3,000 cattle last fall. I am running in some boundary, horses, cows and bulls, with perfect safety, and now after two months test, my animals look well in order, better in appearance and decidedly more comfortable to themselves and me. So as far as I am interested, horns will have to go. The present hard times and dullness of the cattle market, demands a thoughtful consideration of every economical device or plan by which our farmers and stockmen may reduce their expenses and handle their stock to better advantage. I think this one step in that direction. I will now suggest one or two more, and would be very happy to have other and wiser heads to make an expression of their views and opinions thereby benefitting their fellow men and making the TIMES, a necessity to every family in the county.

But few farmers in this locality that do not use fertilizers and believe that they pay, notwithstanding the heavy tax they are subject to. What tax! Profits of the middle men, perhaps the largest. Then excessive freight. To illustrate—none of our middlemen will handle and sell for less than a five dollar profit per ton, (often more,) then they secure another profit by charging their customers rates of freight per 100 lbs when they get reduced rates per car-load of 10 tons. If you pay \$30.00 per ton at the railroad to an agent, you can very readily see that you are paying \$5.00 to \$7.00 for agents profits and high freight then if you buy on time, 10 per cent. to add on cost. The remedy is this, let our farmers pool their orders, select one of their number to get manufacturers to make bids for the order, and by paying spot cash, get their fertilizers \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton less. We all have ourselves to blame for a great deal unnecessary tax. A co-operative style of buying salt and groceries, if nothing else would run down the expense of the farmer very materially, every year. Salt now by car-load will only cost \$1.30 per sack instead of \$1.75 or \$1.80.

F. A. RENICK.

Alderson vs. County Commissioners.

Now that the fourth of March is rapidly drawing near, by which time the law requires that the governor shall issue his certificates to the congressmen elect from this state, and in view of the fact that our Republican friends are claiming that McGinnis will undoubtedly represent this district in congress for the next four years, it may perhaps be well to review this somewhat celebrated case. In the beginning, when the recount was demanded by Mr. Alderson, the county commissioners refused to allow him to appear by counsel, to introduce witnesses or to cross-examine witnesses introduced by the Republicans, and refused to sign bills of exceptions until the supreme court, by a mandamus, required them to make a record. When Mr. Alderson procured an injunction restraining the county court from certifying the results of the recount, as they ascertained it, until he could have their action reviewed by

certiorari proceedings, the commissioners violated the injunction and certified the returns to the governor. That injunction is still in force. Judge Guthrie dissolved it, but Mr. Alderson took an appeal to the supreme court, where the case is still pending. As soon as possible after the bills of exceptions were signed, Alderson appealed to Judge Guthrie for a writ of certiorari, which he awarded, and the clerk of his court, who by the way, is a Republican, was directed to issue a writ to the county commissioners, directing them to send up their record for review. The writ was not issued until about ten days after it was awarded. The record of the county court was copied and compared with the original, and the copy furnished to the commissioners to certify. The Star has it from a reliable source that the commissioners kept the copy in their hands for ten days before delivering it to the clerk of the circuit court. Alderson's counsel demanded an immediate hearing of the case, but the court at the instance of counsel for McGinnis, postponed the case until February 1st. When that time arrived, McGinnis' counsel asked further delay, they well knowing that Judge Guthrie had to go to Mason county to hold court there, on the following Monday. The case was argued for Alderson, and Judge Guthrie took the papers stating that the other side would be allowed to argue, and that the case would probably be decided when the term of court in Mason was over. No reflection is intended by the Star, upon Judge Guthrie, but everything goes to show that there has been a desire on the part of McGinnis' counsel to delay the proceedings as much as possible, in order to prevent Mr. Alderson from having Judge Guthrie's decision, should it be adverse to him, reviewed by the supreme court, before the 4th of March. Mr. McGinnis' counsel and friends think their case in the best shape possible, and they are afraid of the partisan action of the county court, must be reversed. The certificate now in the hands of the governor, from this county, is certainly void, and we feel sure that Governor Wilson will do what he conscientiously believes to be right in the premises. We would not presume to even suggest what he should do, but we can see but one course open, and that is, to issue a certificate before the fourth of March disregarding the certificate of the Kanawha county commissioners, regarding the result of the recount made by them. Mr. Alderson is elected by a majority of sixteen, to give him the benefit of the recount. The bill of exceptions shows this to be true, and it seems to us that the recount is better evidence of the true result than a certificate made void by an injunction and certiorari proceedings.—Charleston Star.

Now they say we'll have to fight Portugal. Well if nothing else will do, Uncle Sam can slap her out of existence some morning before breakfast.

The chance for war with Germany seems to be decreasing. We are not afraid of Germany, but peace is more to be desired than war.

Several persons are said to have frozen to death in Dakota during the big storm last week. The picnic season in the Territory is over for this winter.—Washington Post.

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National Library at Washington.

The National library contains many rare and curious works. It has some of the most valuable books ever published in America, and among these is the first American Bible printed in the European tongue in this country. It is a German Bible, which was printed at Germantown in 1743 and which Mr. Spofford bought at a book auction about two years ago. It is kept in a box like case in one of the alcoves of the ground floor, and is truly a curiosity. Though not as thick as Webster's Dictionary, it weighs about as much and though printed over 120 years ago, it is still in good condition. It is about six inches thick and eight inches wide, by ten or twelve inches long. It is bound in oak boards, covered with a rich brown leather, and on its corners there are heavy brass bosses, with little heads jutting out of them to keep the leather from resting on the table. Its clasps are of leather, with brass fasteners, and its paper now yellow with age, is printed in queer old German type. The first page is in colors and on the fly leaves there are several genealogical records. It was originally owned by a German, but in 1798 it was bought by Enoch Rittenhouse, a member, I doubt not, of the old Rittenhouse family of Philadelphia. Another Bible that the library has is that printed for the Indians by John Eliot in 1663. This is the first Bible printed in America. It was printed in Cambridge, and in the Indian tongue. The library has a chapter devoted to Bibles, and the chapter of theological works is the largest one in the library. I looked at this big book case of Bibles the other day; they are of all sizes and shapes, from the little vest pocket edition to one big enough almost for a mounting block for horses. They are in all dialects and languages, and the Chinese Bibles look like so many bunches of manilla wrapping paper. The print of these Bibles is as queer as the languages in which they are printed, and they have every style of types, from the illuminated script of the monks of the middle ages to the common print of to day.

The manuscripts of the National library include many valuable autographs. Among them are two autograph journals of George Washington; one of which was made during Braddock's expedition and one in 1787, at Mt. Vernon. Here is a private journal of Arthur Lee while he was minister to France, at the breaking out of the revolution, and there are two volumes of an original military journal of Maj Gen. Greene, written now over 100 years ago.

The National library was founded about 1801, and the first installment of books was carted to Washington in trunks. They were ordered from London, and they cost altogether \$5,000.—Frank G. Carpenter in the Cosmopolitan.

The grand jury in Birmingham, Ala., has declined to indict Sheriff Smith, or any of his posse, for the killing of the persons who, with others, attacked the jail in that place on the night of the 8th of December last. The grand jury was three weeks investigating the matter and examined over two hundred witnesses. This is doubtless the end of the prosecutions against the Sheriff and his assistants.

The New York street car strike is at last ended, with no advantage gained by the strikers.